BROADWAY AND ANN STRBET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatche ust be addressed New York Hugarn

Letters and packages should be properly scaled Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII...... No. 23: AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Broom WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opp

PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Stath ava-

OLYMPIO THEATRE, Breedway .- Downer and Sox.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, - MARRETA BANVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and birticth street. Nonour's Davanten, on The Baldan shorm of Warring, Malinee at Three o'Clock.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Assence, Fifty-bighth and 1972, and a streets, Thirdboare Thomas Poyulan Garbes osoners, commencing at So'clock.

ERLLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel-In Takin Songs, Danois, Oppositionities, Buchesques, &c.-Poses D'Aprique-Willo Marinado.

BEN COTTON AND SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS, If the Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-Opera stock.—In Their Negeo Eccentricities, Ballett and Bullessauzs—The Codyth Aristochael.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, corner of Broad ay and Twenty third street.—Ermiorian Songs, Ballads, awoing, Burlesques, &c.—Nonoby's Son. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, op the Metropolitan Hotel-in Tubus Ermiopian Entrements, Singing, Dancing and Bullesques,—Caste

OROGINAL GRORGIA MINSTREES, THE GREAT SLAVE TROUPS RIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth scotl and Eighth avenue. Harr & Kress' Combination trades. Systems, Business and Pantonius. Southboard Daugures.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.

AGGMT, FARCE, FASTOMINE, BUELESQUES, ETHIOPIAN,
OMICAED SEATIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—THE BILL POSTER'S

GOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn. - Ethiopian

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ARE, CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY AND POLYTROLINIC IN-BRITUTE, 618 Broadway.—LECTURES DAILY, Open from 8 A.

New York, Wednesday, August 21, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-

dey evening, August 21. At Salzburg, Napoleon had a long conference with Baron Boust, the Prime Minister of Austria, and a private interview with Francis Joseph. A "good understanding" has been established between Austria and France, but no treaty has been made, and the official journals of Vienna declare the "peace of Germany is

Fund Pacha, who accompanied the Sultan in his Western tour, has set out from Constantinople for the Orimea to meet the Czar of Russia. The United States Legation in Rome is closed. General Prim's movements

wentles were at 73% in London and 77 in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market was heavy at a decline

sidding uplands closing at 10%d. Breadstuffs weak. Provisions more firm. By the steamship Scotis, at this port yesterday, we have mail details of our cable despatches to the 10th of August, embracing letters of much interest and import

from our special correspondents in London and Mayor of London to the Ministers of the Crown afford a most remarkable attestation of the force of the great political revolutionary movement which is being con-fucted by the people of Great Britain. The successful flor even ventured a sneer at the "sighs," the obs" and the "jargon" of the extreme aristocratic lory party, even in the presence of the once famous lory, the chief of the house of the Stanleys of Derby. raeli also announced, in terms not to be misunde steed, that the days of governmental and legislative

ad come to an end in England. Thirty-two thousand persons died of cholers in Italy from January to July, and the epidemic still rages in

WIRCELLANEOUS.

Our Panama correspondence is dated August 12. General Santos Gutierrez, the actual President of Co-lembia, arrived on the 7th instant and was received with grand demonstrations. He was awaiting a vessel to convey him to Carthagena. Shoals of humpbacked have been discovered just beyond the entran to the bay, and several captures had been made. The the Isthmus was good. The jengineer of the New Costa Rica railroad had arrived from New York and was en route to the scene of his projected labors. The Susquehanna had arrived at Aspinwall from Vers

Our letters from Peru are dated at Lima and Callao on the 23th of July. Congress was still in session. Laws had been passed prohibiting the President from sending away any more guano on consignment, and authorizing him to sell at Lima. All Spaniards who have not be come citizens will now be required to leave the country. The anniversary of Peruvian independence was appro printely celebrated. General Hovey, the American Min later, had gone to Chile, it was supposed to facilitate terms of peace with Spain, and Mr. Varnhagen, the Braster, had gone to Ecuador, probably on ac count of a misunderstanding with the authorities in Peru. News had been received of the appearance of three Spanish men-of-war at Montevideo, but no confirmation of it had arrived.
Our letters from Chile are dated at Santiage, July 16,

to the Pacific was regarded as certain, and work on the fortifications at Valparaiso was being pushed rapidly forward. It was rumored that Peru had ordered her to leave the waters of Chile and return to Calleo, and hard feelings had been revived in conse-quence on the part of the Chileans. A rupture of the alliance between the republics would be the signal for an independent adjustment on the part of Chile with Spain. A controversy with Brazil is being carried on in the meantime, regarding the occupation of Rio Janeiro by the Spanish feet, but it has not been given to the Buenos Ayres was about to make a demand on public. Buesos Ayres was about to make a during the Chile for reparation for certain damage done during the illon. The allied Pergvian and Chilean fleets were still at Coquimbo. Great alarm existed in Valparaiso at the reported approach of the Spaniards.

We have files from British Honduras, dated at Belize

on the 7th of August. The Commercial Advertiser of that day remarks:—"A party of seventeen or eighteen genstemen, with their families, have returned to Belize from Spanish Honduras, perfectly discussed. panish Honduras, perfectly disgusted with the soil, cli-sic and government of that republic." The same paper, in a financial and commercial report, gives the rollowing quotations as prevailing in Belizo:—Rate of carbangs of bills on England, \$500 per £100 sterling. Flour, \$14 a \$10 per bbl.; rice, \$6 a \$7 per 100 lba; sorn, \$2 25 a \$2 50 per bbl.; yams, \$2 25 a \$2 50 per 10 lba.; beef, \$20 a \$26 per bbl.; butter, 37 %c. a 50c. per th ; lard, 14a a 15c, per ih ; pork, \$24 a \$25 per bbl.; mahogany, \$50 a \$90 per 1,000 feet; pitch pine, \$35 a

We have files from Jamaica, dated at Kingston August 3. The Kingston Journal says a memorial was in course of signature to the government on behalf of the new scheme of American immigration, and the plan was receiving the hearty support of the community. Upwards of a hundred Jamaica colonists, however, left.

Kingston in the steamer Moctesums for Colon; and
there would have been many more if accommodations
bould be provided for them.

Realand, have been received. A disserrous flood, result. tag in tons of life and property, had visited New South Wales. Twenty persons are reported to have been drowned. Cotton picking was going on activaly in Queensland. The imperial troops had left New Zea land, with the exception of one regiment.

By cable despatch from London of yasterday's 'date we loarn that Lord Monck is to rule over the dominion of Canada for another year. General Grant issued his order yesterday carrying out

the President's directions relative to the change of commanders in the Fifth Military district, the Department of the Comberland and the Department of the Missouri In assigning General Thomas to the command of the trict, General Grant directs him to execute all orders he may find in force there, unless they shall be modified by the General-in-Chief. On being relieved General Sheridan is ordered to report to headquarters at Washington before proceeding to the Department of the dent had a conference on the subject before this order was issued, the General protesting respectfully against Sheridan's removal; but the President remained firm.

The conflict of authority between the military and the judiciary in Wilmington, N. C., still continues. Marshall Goodloe has directed the execution of the process of the United States Circuit Court, which was stopped by order had again interfered, under orders from General Sickles. The captain of a steamer plying between Charlesto and Beaufort was recently dnot \$250 by the post court to Charleston, for refusing to sell a colored woman a first

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday a length; report from the Committee on Canals was presented mpanied by several dissenting minority reports The report of the Committee on Banking and Corpora tions was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and a amendment prohibiting the incorporation of railroad companies where the aggregate capital exceeds \$29,000,000 was adopted. An amendment holding stockholders in banking associations individually liable to the amount of their shares for its debts and liabilities was also adopted. The article was then reported by the Committee of the Whole, and it was referred to the

Several citizens of Plymouth, N. C., have been sentenced to one months imprisonment and fines of twenty deliars each, by one of General Sickies' post courts for beattar a negro girl in a most inhuman manner of the actors in the whipping was a magistrate who made out a draft of articles of indenture, which the girl was made to sign, apprenticing herself to a woman in the neighborhood, who in turn gave permission to the committee to whip her, by this means, as they thought, filling all the requirements of the law.

Austrian steam corvetto Elizabeth, has been retained by Admiral Tegethoff, at New Orleans, and the troops she brought on her last trip from Vera Cruz are to be shipped for Austria by the regular mail passenger

The radical split in Nashville is still unadjusted, and bids fair to increase, as the party organ opposes nominees proposed establishing other organs. There were 640 deaths in New York, and 290 in Brook

The stock market was heavy and unsettled yesterday Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 141 4. after selling up to 141%.

Our Commerce and Its Wants.

The rumor that we are negotiating for the purchase of the Sandwich islands teads us to the consideration of our commercial wants. These are sufficiently numerous to indicate an almost total lack of statesmanship in their management heretofore. We are, or we are not, a commercial people. Nature made us the latter; but our government blindly tries to convince nature that she is mistaken. With our broad and fertile acres, covering the whole vast heart of North America, we challenge a generous competition in production and force ourselves into notice by our surplus yield of agricultural wealth. Upon this great product, however, we allow foreign nations to lavy a tax. We give large numbers of their population active employment, and create for the leading European commercial powers the navies which trade demands; we allow our own ship timber to rot in our forests; our shipyards no longer echo to the nation's march to greatness; our sailors, driven from the protection of the Stars and Stripes, are forced to aid the progress of other nationalities, and our system of taxation, so framed as to levy several separate contributions upon materials used in naval construction, hangs over our development like a curse. Every year we pay to foreign ships a difference per ton for freight over that for which we might transport it that would more than satisfy the demands of the present gov ernment tax on ship building. It is a sad picture to trace this decay of our greatness. Fortunately, it has a remedy. Let us apply it, however, before the vigor of our national manhood is entirely drained from us by bad legis-

To make us great in the trade of the world, we must adopt that masterly plan which has given our mother country her greatness. Wherever our commerce floats we must have a naval picket post-a powerful point d'appui-to give strength and confidence to our men of enterprise who open carrying trade to our vessels. These commercial guards are invaluable-absolutely necessary to give lasting sta bility to a policy which is not to be swept aside as ours has been, only by the breath of civil war. What would a foreign war bring to our commerce if a civil war has shown such dire effects? Our paval vessels are nowhere at home, and have no reliable point of supply and aid unless they touch some port in the United States. Not so England. An English ship has a home at hand in any part of the world. Gibraltar stands guard at the outlet of the Mediterranean, and Malta is a central outpost. St. Helena watches American and European commerce as it sweeps round the Cape of Good Hope, while Cape Town controls the trade of half the world in case of war. When California and Australia turned their gilded sides to the world, English statesmen, however unjustly to Buenos Ayres, seized the Falkland Islands. They dominate the Cape Horn route to the Pacific. And so we might traverse the world, showing the broad sweep of a commercial policy which has been laid with solid foundations. We, too, though second in the race with our great rival, must not neglect the lesson she teaches us. We want outposts-controlling points along the great channels of our commerce.

The unerring finger of progress points to the Pacific as the great ocean over which ninetenths of the world's commerce is to flow. If we shape its currents it will enrich us. With a generous rivalry with other nations, we may still win in the lists. With our right hand we may grasp the treasures of India; with our left distribute them to Europe. These great advantages must, however, be protected, guarded. To guard them well we first require the Sandwich Islands ; for these are the natural centre of protection to the Pacific Ocean trade and dominate it completely. Panama, the focus of national eyes at this moment, must, if not declared and guaranteed to be a great neutral point by the whole world, be controlled in our interests. We want, too, the island of Juan Fernandez, on the west coast of South America, Had St. Thomas, in the West Indies, been

ours during our rebellion, our naval ships would have had some port for repairs and supply, which would have enabled them to avoid the annoyances which foreign Powers fastened upon us while endeavoring to protect our commerce from Confederate privateers. As an instance of the value of an island outpost, we point to Nassau, on our own coast, which was a sword in our vitals during our late war.

We do not advocate the purchase of points in any part of the world which have not a commercial strategic value. But we do counsel the obtaining of all that is necessary upon the great commercial lines which require our careful and earnest protection, if we would give them a lasting stability and a foundation that every passing breeze of war will not shake.

Let us use our own resources and ceas boasting of energies which, though we possess atill we waste. Let us have a commercia policy; throw off the taxes that crush all ship building efforts; create steamship lines and make a sure conveyance for letters, commercial orders and exchanges; post along the trade lines of the world a few openn sontinels. Let our next Congress consider all this, and grasp the problem as a nation should grasp it.

The Progress of the New Movement at Wash

Ingion-The Removal of Sheridan. The removal of General Sheridan from the Fifth Military District and his transfer to Missouri will, no doubt, be received with a great outory by the radical portion of the republican party press. But in this last movement, as in the first grand coup by which Stanton was deposed from the War Department, President Johnson, with a great deal of shrewdness and sagacity, has effectually headed off all attempts to oreate a popular excitement over his acts, or to confer upon Sheridan the valuable crown of a martyr. In appointing General Thomas to the command in Louisiana, as in assigning Grant to the duties of the War Department, the President satisfies the country that his object is rather to give harmony and efficiency to the work of reconstruction than to embarrass its progress. The well known sentiments of the new commender, his recognized fidelity to the reconstruction policy approved by the loyal States, his valuable military services and his admitted oivil qualifications, will induce the people to acquiesce as readily in the removal of Sheridan as they did in the deposition of Stanton.

That the President has full legal power and constitutional right for the course he has seen fit to adopt, no one but the most unreasonable partisan will deny. There will, however, no doubt, be an honest difference of opinion as to the expediency of making any change at all in the military government of Louistana. Some will argue that the prompt policy of Phil Sheridan was needed to hold in check the men who figured in the negro messacre of New Orleans; while others will contend that the prejudice excited against him in the district, whether just or unjust, was a serious obstruc tion to the work of reconstruction, and that his apparent restlessness under authority was calculated to prevent that harmony in the administration so necessary to efficient action. The appointment of General Thomas at least proves that there is to be no stoppage of the work of reconstruction in Louisians, and insures the faithful and energetic enforcement of the law of Congress, free from the embarracements inseparable from personal mistrust and petty squabbling. As such the people, outside the politicians, will accept it; and they will be well estisfied if the new era- just commencing at Washington shall have the effect to place distinctly before the country the issue between a fair and honorable reconstruction and a reconstruction that seeks to keep the Union perpetually broken, unless it can be reunited with an Africanized South and a negro balance of power in the councils of the nation.

The European Mituation-Napoleon

Our despatches from Salzburg by the Atlantic cable, dated yesterday at noon and in the evening, report that Napoleon held a long conference with Baron Beust, the Prime Minister of Austria, and subsequently had a private interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph. The imperial and official meetings resulted in the establishment of a "good understanding" between France and Austria; but, as we are informed at the latest moment, "no treaty has been made."

Just as we learned the issue of what may be regarded as a personal application by the French Emperor to the chief of the Hapsburgs for a diplomatic alliance we received a cable telegram from Vienna, stating that the official journals published in that city yesterday declared that "the peace of Germany is now secured"-a very ominous declaration for im perial France, and one which leads to the inerence that Austria, even after all her bumilia tions in the late war with Prussia, imagines that her material interests lie more in the direction of the policy of young Germany, as reconstructed, than in pledging herself to uphold a system of French diplomacy which, perhaps, she would not in the end be permitted to clearly comprehend.

In the days of his poverty and exile Louis Napoleon did not believe that much good could come from the meeting of crowned heads, asserting that monarchs may be deceived by them. The Emperor of the French may have persuaded himself into a different opinion. He must, however, excuse us and many who are, doubtless, of our way of thinking, if it is maintained that the opin ions of Louis Napoleon in this particular are to be preferred to the opinions of the Emperor of the French. In plain terms, we augur no good and foresee nothing but trouble to Austria, to

France, to Europe from this imperial interview. What is to come out of it? A direct answer to this question might be dangerous. Without condescending to minute particulars, it may be said, with a tolerable amount of safety, that it bodes no good. Napoleon is not particularly interested in the prosperity of Austria. Napoleon is only interested in the prosperity of France. If alliance with Austria, or if the adoption by Austria of any particular line of policy would subserve the interests of France, Napoleon, we may rest assured, exerted himbelf to make this alliance good or to induce Austria to adopt this line of policy, and his failure deals another heavy blow his prestige, which he may endeavor to avenge. There is a man of hard feeling Joseph, and without whom Francis Joseph and the various amusements were well patronized and the various amusements were well patronized with the property of the sequences and the various amusements were well patronized.

moment the virtual ruler of Austria, and it may be found that he has been quite a match, in their own favorite lines, for either Napoleon or Bismarck. Austria's future salvation depends not upon war, but upon pease. Her finances are low; her energies are exhausted. Time and rest to her are, in present circumstances, equal to money and strength. Von Beust knows this-sees it, and sees it clearly; and not all the ounning of the imperial Mephistopheles will blind him to the truth. Napoleon has been rather outwitted by a German. It will be strange if he has been outwitted, used and defeated again by Austria. The complete results of this Salzburg conference will be eagerly and impatiently awaited.

The President Removing the Military Commanders in the South.

We publish in another part of the HERALD the official order of the President removing General Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District and assigning him to the Department of the Missouri, together with the order placing General Thomas in Sheridan's place, and also the order removing General Hancock from the commans of the Department of the Missouri to fill General Thomas' place in the Department of the Cumberland. Appended to this order of the President is one from General Grant carrying out that of the President, adding, however, something else, to the effect that General Sheridan, before relieving General Hancock, will report in person at the headquarters in Washington, and that General Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in Sherldan's district unless authorized by the General of the army to annul, alter, or modify them. This action of the President and General Grant will lead to a great deal of speculation as to how far the latter is acting in accord with the views and policy of the former. The truth is, General Grant is acting as the subordinate of the President, who is Commander-in-Chief by virtue of his office, and he is simply doing and will do all he can to harmonize the action of the different branches of the government so as to carry out the reconstruction acts of Congress and to restore the South as seen as possible. That is all there is in it, as far as the conduct of General Grant goes.

Heavy Crops and a Revival of Basines According to the telegrams published in esterday's HERALD the disastrous accounts of the crops in Texas, Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, where they have been half destroyed by the worm and overflow, are happily counterbalanced by the flattering prospect of cotton and the immense yield of cors in other portions of the South. A despatch from Mobile says that old factors there who are in correspondence with most of the cotton States put down the crop of the present year at from two and a half to two and three-quarter millions of bales. It adds that the Alabama crop is doing finely, and that the grain crop of the South will be more than sufficient for its wants. Despatches from Augusta confirm this statement by saying that the corn and cotton crops in Alabama are better than in many years past, adding that, notwithstanding the recent heavy showers, no serious damage has been reported as having occurred to the crops in Georgia. A despatch from Baltimore says that although oats are badly damaged in the field, and the crop is light, yet corn is looking well, and continues to improve. Similarly favorable reports reach us of heavy crops everywhere in the great West, in the Middle States and in New England.

In view of these facts the natural conse quence of a vigorous revival of prosperous activity may be confidently anticipated in all the great centres of business, and particularly in our own metropolis. The very economies which the depressions of the past few months have constrained the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant to impose upon themselves and upon their families, will have facilitated that must follow the autumn reaction. The business men of New York will come back from their summer excursions refreshed and strengthened, to engage with more courage and hope than ever in the various enterprises that are destined to make this city, at no distant period, the commercial centre of the world

The Arrival of the Dunderborg at Cherbourg In our correspondence from France, published in yesterday's HERALD, a detailed and interesting account of the voyage of the Dunderberg is given. This formidable war vessel. or monster, as we might call ft, made a splendid voyage from New York to France within fifteen days, and behaved admirably in all sorts of weather. She yielded to the helm as easily as the lightest vessel, and rode on the waves buoyantly. In fact, she is a great triumph of American ship building, and for Mr. Webb, her builder, in particular. The French are delighted with their purchase, and they may well be so; for the Dunderberg, beyond all question, is the most formidable ship of war affoat. The other Powers of Europe may follow the example of France and come to America for vessels to strengthen their navies. Let them come. We have the skill and material, and if any of them want it we can now build a ram that would sink the Dunderberg.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Caste has not yet lost its attractions at this establish ment, nor is it likely ever to become distasteful to those who appreciate the true and legitimate sphere of the drama. What a relief from the high pressure sentimen tality and passion and incongruous situations of the modern congruous in this exquisite little bijou from the Prince of Wales Theatre. The distribution of the characters is some reproche. Mr. Florence, as the devoted jover and husband who sets the laws of casts at defance; jover and husband who sets the laws of caste at defance; Mrs. Chanfrau as the poor ballet girl, the loving wife, and the quiet, dignified lady; Mrs. Gilbert as the haughty championess of caste, and the affectionate mother; Mrs. Florence as the impulsive, raitling, bustling Potly; Mr. Mariowe as that paragon of politeness, Captain Hawtree; Mr. Davidge and Mr. Lamb as two opposite types of the workingman, the drone and the industrious bee, form a harmonious picture such as few of the American theatree can boast of. The management deserve also much credit for the excellent mounting of the piece. Robertson is making steady progress in dramatic literature. Society, Ours and Caste have placed him at the head of his compeers.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Boat Containing Eleven Persons Capsized—
Six Ladies Browned.
Dovne, August 20, 1847.
Yesterday morning a party of eleven persons started

o pick berries. The boat was capsized and the followin a boat for an island in Bow Lake, near Strafford, N. H., ing samed persons were drowned;—Mrs. Jeromiah Davis and daughter; two daughters of Mr. John Day; a daughter of Mr. Alfred Pender, and a daughter of Mr. Thomas Gray. The bodies have been recovered.

THE BALTIMORE SCHUETZENFEST.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Music at run P. St. -The Park Commissioners antounce that if the w wiber to pleasant there will

music by the Park band ou the lake this afternoon, be-tinning at four o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Marcello Corrett, Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Ploupotentiary of Italy at Washington, and Ineity from Berne, Switzerland, arrived in this city yesterday by the steamship Scotia, and is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Collision in run East River.—The ya'th Ida, of the

Point on Monday morning, was run into by the scholones Niger, of Dennis. The jacht's mainsail was torn to ribbons, shrouds carried away, rudder broken, Nide was otherwise damaged. The sloop Alarm, Captain T. W. Shordan, of the Atlantic equadron, coming along soon after, towed her to the westward of Riker's Island, from whence she was towed to the city by the tag Uncle Abe. The Ida was just returning from a crules to the castward. Hoboken Yacht Club, while lying at anoher off College

QUARANTHE MATTERS,-The Health Officer's report from the lower bay for the 19th and 20th insta an-nounces the following arrivals .- The steamship Raleigh, Doubces the following arrivals —The steamship Rainigh, Captain Marshman, from New Orleans via Havania, with a screw of eighteen, thirty-four passengers, and a general cargo to Mesars. Fox & Co. All well. The brig Martha, Captain Stone, from Cispala, North Guiana, with a crew of sevon, end a cargo of matic and mahogany to Mesars. Walker & Foot. Three of the crew died of swamp fever on the passage, and one man was sick on arrival. The schooner Julie, from Kingston, Jamales, with logwood, to Mesars. H. D. Cordova & Co. All well. The steamship Arisona, Captain Maury, from Aspinwall, with two breafred and fitty-nine passengers and a general cargo. Two deaths occurred on the passage.

FARMERS! Ston. The resultar masking of this club

FARMERS' Ocon.—The regular meeting of this club took place yesterday afternoon, at room 24, Cooper Institute, Mr. N. O. Ely in the chair. Quite a number of institute, Mr. N. O. Ely in the chair. Quite a number of letters on various, subjects interesting to agriculturistic were read. The subject of root grafting gave rise to a prolonged and animated discussion, in which Mr. Carpenier, Trumble and others participated. The members seemed generally te favor the system of root grafting. The merits of clover as a renovator of exhausted softs occupied the attention of the meeting, as did alse main agaseline as fertilizers. Specimens of monster potations, rivalling turnips in propertions, wore exhibited, but were found to be rather unsound later orly. Several burches of large pess were also displayed, and elicited much admiration. A model of a patent roofing invention was shown to the meeting, and its merits duly discussed. It was referred to a committee to inspect its dealign and reader a report. Other now patents were introduced and their merits canvassed. The attendance was fair, and much interest in the proceedings was

Wilder held an inquest yesterday at the Fourth ward station house, over the bedy of an unknown man who station house, over the bedy of an unknown man who committed suicide in the foremon by jumping from a sixth story window of the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets. Deceased applied on Monday evening to the clerk for a room, and negistered himself as "A Goodrich, Brooklya," when he was given a room on the sixth floor. He was not seen again until ten colock-restorday morning, when he made the fearful leap. The deceased was quite dead when picked up, both legs being broken. Dr. Wooster Beach made an examination, and expressed the opinion that death had resulted from concussion. A vertical in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury. As the name given by deceased is supposed to be a fictitious one, the remains have been taken to the Morgue.

DRATH FROM A PALL - Vesterday morning Auto-Sonce, No. 122 East Fifty-third street, and received such njurtes that he died soon after at St. Luke's Hospital Coroner Gamble will hold an inquest to-day.

found floating in the East river, near pier 52, yesterday Supper Dears. -John Meagher was found dead in bis

cause of death is at present unknown. Coroner Gover will hold the necessary inquest. ody of an unknown boy was taken to the above institu

body of an unknown boy was taken to the above institu-tion on Monday evening last from Governor's Island. He was apparently abeat thirleen years of age, four feel-high, had light hair, and wore durk brown, jacket, plaid pants, white shirt and brogans. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

The body of an unknown man, who was killed yester-day by leaping from a window of the Frankfort House, was also deposited in the Morgue. Deceased was about tweaty-fee years of age, five feet seven mohes in beight, had brown hair, whiskers and moustache, and was attired in black frock coat, year and pants, checkered

THE LORD BOND ROBERT. Detective Barker arrived in this city yesterday from Elmira, having in

AN ESCAPED CONVICT RE-CAPTURED

idents of house No. 515 East Fifteenth street became engaged in a quarrel last night, about nine o'clock, when John stabbed Johanna with a knife in the right breast, inflicting an ugly though not neces-sarily fatal wound. John was locked up at the Eigh-teenth precinct station house, and Johanna was con-vaved to Bullovue Hospital.

CITY POLITIES. The Gormans and the Laws Under sphick They

A meeting of German citizens of New York was held ast evening in the Germania Assembly Paoms, Bowery, last evening in the Germania Assembly P soms, Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a Central General Demoratio Club, to consist of delegates from each ward. The object proposed to be accomplished by this Club is the modification or total repeal of those, laws which the Germans believe to bear hard again at their interests, especially the recent exclus legislation a which they have so strongly denounced. The attendrance was not large, but there was a good desit of speaking. The chair was occupied by Mr. Nicholas Fischer. Br. Adolphus Berckman, was unanimously chosen Free Adent of the organization; Mr. Nicholas Fischer. Brs. Vice President; Mr. Michael Groh, second Vice P resident; Dr. Frech, first Secretary, and Mr. Nicholas I Fischer. Jr., Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Nicholas I Fischer. Jr., Assistant Secretary, Resolutions denoun mg the "odious, tyranical and unconstitutional" I agislation under which the people of the city, and especially the German adopted citizens, are sufficing at the hands of "radicals and Tammany Hall tricksters" we are passed, as were also resolutions pledging the meet ing to continue this agitation until those laws are re-sealed; to drive from office all persons who had been in arrumental in procuring their enactment, and to sievate in the Mayoralty of New York some man of narve and brain, in whose past public life they would fit a security 'that municipal authority would be used to ware the poorle from the despotism under which they grean.

Dr. Adolarsus Brack and, in addressing the meeting, the unconstitutional encreachments of the citizens in revisiting the unconstitutional encreachments of which the German's had every reason to complain. Other speakes byving expressed their opinions the meeting was braught to a close shortly after ten o clock.

The Situation About Fort Hayes. Four Hayes, August 20, 1867. The Indiane are all around us, and very troublesom Work has been stopped on the railroad beyond the point for the last week. The Indians have been firing

point for the last week. The Indians have been firing at every person venturing beyond the fort, and have succeeded in taking a great deal of stock. To-day a strong expedition has left this fort against them, composed of three hundred men of the Volunteer Kannas cavalry and thirty regular troops, Captain Armea. The expedition designs striking some of the Indian villages on the Baline river, ten days' march from here. No wagons are taken, and the troops go prepared to move rapidly. More troops are demanded here, or the Territory will have to be abandoued. The commanding officer of this fort is completely crippled, being surrounded by savages, and having hardly a corporal's guard of mee.

Fights Between Indian Tribes St. Louis, August 20, 1867.
The battle reported from Omaha as having taken places
between two hundred Pawnee scouts and a farge number
of Sloux turns out to have been a fight between firty of Sloux turns out to have been a part over an arry provided in the Pawness and one hundred Cheyennes, at Plum, Creek, in which the Pawness took fifteen scalps and cartured forty head of cattle and two princets. Marry other Cheyennes are supposed to have been killed, and wounded, but carried off by their comrades.

The Pawness are now south of the Platte river, hunting

Cheyennee.
Seven Indians were kill at by lightning at the Yank-town agency on the 10th 10st.
The Stoux and Crows F.ad a battle near Fort Stevenson, in which the latter were victorious. Several were killed on both sides.

The Indiane in 'Anho Twice Routed by Gene ral Crook. SAN FRANCISCO, August 19, 1867.

General Croek had two engagements with the Indians last week in the Puebla Mountains, in Idaho Territory, routing the m with the aid of friendly savages.

The Ar, zona Indians are plundering and murdering

HENORS TO EX-SECRETARY STARTOR.

Bosros, August 20, 1867.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, resolutions were adopted, expressing pleasure at the visit of Mr. E. .

K. Stanton, and paying a high tribute to his public services. As order accompanying the resolutions offering the topological state of the paying adopted.

CENERAL STORLES' DISTRICT.

onflict of Authority Between the United States Judicial and Billitary Authorities.
Wilmington, N. C., August 20, 1867.

The . fournal of Saturday says: —We hear that Unit States M. reball Goodloe, acting under order from Waington city, has ordered Deputy United States Manni Nefl, of this olace, to execute the process of the Gree Court of the . United States, heretofore stopped by ow of the military, with financiations to forward the united states. The cuted under the of minal law of the United States. On the United States.

Military Courts at Charleston-A Com ered Passenger. W. issundton, August 20, 1807

Outrageous Whipping Case gear Plymonth.

C.-A Nogro Girl Beaten by a Committee Citizens-Seutonco of the Military Court the Ringlendors.

Charleston, August 17, has just been received in ington, by which it appears that certain parties, c of North Carolina, were tried before the Pest C Plymouth, in that State, on the charge:—First, c

to approved and the content of Plymouth will see that the The commander of the post of Plymouth will see that the entender are executed.

Another Letter from Governor Browning, The Radical Split Still Unadjusted Lieures S. Foote in Court, and Scutenced to This ty Governor Browniow is out in another lotter, in re-sponse to a correspondent of the Springfield Resolution respecting his opposition to any modifying of the Ten-

nersee franchise laws.

Memrs. Aiden and Myer, radicals, continue in the field for the Mayoraity. The Press and Times, the radir of organ, supports neither, but favors the withdre both in favor of some other candidate. This offence to some of Aidon's supporters, who reas the party now, ince, and they threaten to star radical paper; but as they have no money the liaughed at. The differences will be adjusted but the election.

W. Wetme re, formerly a prominent citizen, wratered but fare Responder Forms.

laughed al. 1 as differences with observations.

W. Western re. formerly a prominent citizen, which resident observations of the provided and the provided as a large resident of words with Mr. Fost resident of the provided and the country and the provided and the order revoked.

The re was a heavy rain storm here to day, which was just in time to save the late crops. The carn crop of Mr dile Tennessee is immense, and prices "All rule low, The cotton prospects are very fine, and "the crop will the largest for years.

Peter Keenns was presented here to-day, charged with the murder of a barber named Kiney, and the crop will the murder of a barber named Kiney, and New Albany, Indiana, on the 4th of July.

EPIDEMICS IN THE SOU FA.

Yellow Fever and Cholera at Now Orleans and New Iberla, Lo New Iberia, Le

New ORLEAN
August 20, 1867.

There were twelve deaths from ', ellow fever is the
oity on Saturday evening and ye storday. There were
also two cases of cholera. The daily average at Ne
Iberia, Le, since the appearance of the fever, has bee
four deaths out of a population ' of four thousand.

The Yellow Fever , at Galveston A. W. Clegg and Mrs. C. apixin W. Talbert, of New Fork, were among the interments to-day. The death of theodore Mix was erre neously reported yesterday there were thirty interm ents on Monday.

ARRIVAL OF A BRIG FROF A HAYANA WITH YELLOW FEVER OM

Boston, August 20, 1867.
The brig Ocean, Belle which arrived here to day from Havana, brings the remains of Captain Thornton, who died on board of yellow fever. Two others of the crew died on the passage, and there are two cases now ear board. The recei has been sent to quarantine.

FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND.

in the, forenoon of perioday a fire broke out in a two
shorp frame house in Jackson street, owned by Nelly
Moo arty, and in a few minutes the directure and its
covering which there was no insurance.